Modern European History Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Midterm Review Packet

**Topic One: Renaissance**

**Middle Ages:**

100 Years War

Great Schism

Black Death

Babylonian Captivity

Why did these events contribute to the end of the Middle Ages?

**Renaissance:**

How was the Renaissance a departure from the Middle Ages?

Where did it begin? Why?

How was the art of the Renaissance different from art of the Middle Ages?

How did the literature of the time period embody Renaissance ideas?

How did the printing press play a key role?

What was the difference between the Italian and the Northern Renaissance?

**Key Terms:**

Secularism

Individualism

Humanism

Antiquity

Mercantilism

**Key People: Who are they? Why are they historically significant? What was their contribution to the Renaissance?**

Leonardo Davinci

Michelangelo

Machiavelli

The Medici Family

Erasmus

Sir Thomas More

Castiglione

**Topic Two: Reformation & Religious Wars**

How did the Renaissance create a situation in Europe where new ideas about religion could flourish?

What were the causes of the Reformation?

What were the specific abuses of the church?

Simony, Absenteeism, Sale of Indulgences, Pluralism, Papal Abuses/Immorality

What were the 95 Theses? How did they ignite a revolution?

**People: Who are they? What did they contribute to the time period?**

Martin Luther

Pope Leo X

Johann Tetzel

John Calvin and predestination

Institutes of Christian Religion

Henry VIII

Ulrich Zwingli

Mary Tudor

Elizabeth I

Philip II of Spain and the Spanish Armada

Edward VI

Thomas Cranmer

Charles V

Huguenots

Anabaptists

Ignatius Loyala

Index of Prohibited Books

St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre

**Events: Who/What/Where/When/Why is it important to the reformation?**

Diet of Worms

Peasant Revolts

Peace of Augsburg

English Reformation: Act of Supremacy

Thirty Years War

Peace of Westphalia

Edict of Nantes

Council of Trent/Catholic Counter Reformation

What are the differences between Catholic and Protestant faith?

**Topic Three: Absolutism & Constitutionalism**

What was the divine right of kings? Absolutism?

**How did each person/term/event contribute to the development of Absolutism in France?**

Henry VI

Louis XIII

Duke of Sully

Cardinal Richelieu

Cardinal Mazarin

Louis XIV – The Sun King

How did he epitomize absolutism?

Versailles

Series of Wars

Revocation of Edict of Nantes

War of the Spanish Succession: Peace of Utrecht

Marginalization of the Nobles

Intendent System

The Fronde

Jean Baptiste Colbert

**How did each person/term/event contribute to the development of Constitutionalism in England?**

Magna Carta

James I

Charles I

Puritans

Parliament

Civil War:

Cavaliers

Roundheads

Oliver Cromwell

Charles II

James II

Glorious Revolution

William & Mary

English Bill of Rights

How did religion play a role in the Glorious Revolution?

**Russia Under Peter the Great:**

Westernization

Modernization

Great Northern War

St. Petersburg

**Rise of Prussia & the Fredericks**

**Ottoman Empire: The Sick Man of Europe**

**Topic Four: Scientific Revolution & Enlightenment**

**For each person, identify their important contributions in science/philosophy:**

Nicolaus Copernicus

Galileo Galilei

Sir Isaac Newton

Immanuel Kant

John Locke

Thomas Hobbes

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Mary Wollstonecraft

Baron de Montesquieu

Voltaire

Adam Smith

Denis Diderot

Catherine the Great

Frederick the Great

Joseph II

**Identify each term:**

Philosophe

Deism

Reason

Empiricism

Physiocrat

Scientific Method

Heliocentrism

Laissez Faire

Elbe-Trieste Line

Transcendentalism

Enclosure Act

Pragmatic Sanction

Pugachev’s Rebellion

Enlightened Despots

Why did the Scientific Revolution lead to the Enlightenment?

How did the two developments change thought patterns in 18th c. Europe?

Why did these new ideas challenge the Old Regime and lead to eventual revolutions?

How and where did the early Industrial Revolution begin?

**Topic Five: French Revolution**

**Causes:**  Enlightenment

Existing Social Structure

Louis & Marie

American Revolution

Financial Crisis: Tax Inequity

**Phase I:** Moderate Reform: Rising Radicalism

Jacques Necker

Summoning of Estates General

National Assembly

Tennis Court Oath

Storming of the Bastille

Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

March on Versailles (Bread March)

Civil Constitution of the Clergy

Constitution of 1791

Legislative Assembly

War with Austria/Prussia

The Convention

Sans-Culottes

Jacobins: Girondins/Mountains

**Phase II: Radical Days**

Guillotine

Maximillien Robespierre

Danton

Committee of Public Safety

Levee en Masse

Declaration of Pillnitz

Brunswick Manifesto

De-christianization

**Phase III: Reactionary Stage**

Thermidorian Reaction

Directory

**Phase IV: Napoleonic Era**

Napoleon Bonaparte

Napoleonic Code

Concordat

Confederation of the Rhine

European Coalition

Invasion of Moscow

Battle of Waterloo

Battle of Trafalgar

Continental System

100 Days

Bourbon Restoration

Congress of Vienna

Prince Klemens von Metternich

Carlsbad Decrees

Conservatism

**Topic Six: Art**

**For each style of art, be able to explain its defining characteristics, and how it differed from art before it.**

Renaissance Art

Baroque Art

Dutch Masters

Rococo Art

Neoclassical Art

Romantic Art

Realism Art